Sea it for the first time in 3D

Mr. Ray's Ocean Explorer's Guide

For Students In Grades K-3

Hello, Explorers!

Isn't life in the Big Blue FIN-tastic? I've made this handy Explorer's Guide for you to discover more about the real stars of Nemo's neighborhood. Let's learn about the animals of the Great Barrier Reef together.

Ready? Here we go!

Nemo & Marlin
CLOWNFISH

Where are they found? Clownfish like Marlin and Nemo live in anemones in the Red Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

How long can they live? Clownfish can live to be 6-10 years old.

How big are they? Adult clownfish are small in size. They usually measure 6-11 centimeters (2-4 inches) in length.

What do they look like? Clownfish like Marlin and Nemo have an orange body with three white stripes and black outlines on each fin.

What do they eat? Clownfish eat tiny animals called zooplankton and detritus from their anemone home.

How do they change and grow? Clownfish live in small groups. The top ranking male clownfish cleans off a patch of rock beneath the anemone for the female to lay her eggs. Female clownfish lay between 100 and 1,000 eggs! After the female lays her eggs, the male keeps close watch over them. He fans the eggs, keeps the nest clean and watches for predators. After about one week, the eggs hatch. The babies are called fry. Fry are smaller than a pencil eraser and almost invisible! The fry float in the ocean for 8-12 days before finding a new anemone home. The fry become juveniles. Juveniles become adults.

Who are their predators? The anemone keeps adult clownfish safe. Predators like damselfish, wrasses and brittle sea stars sometimes eat clownfish eggs.

What are some special adaptations? Clownfish are adapted to live in anemones. Anemones have tentacles that sting other animals. But the body of a clownfish has a special coating of mucus that keeps it protected. This coating comes from brushing through the anemone's tentacles every day. Clownfish depend on anemones for protection. In return, clownfish keep the anemone clean.

Fishy Fact: Baby clownfish are smaller than a pencil eraser!

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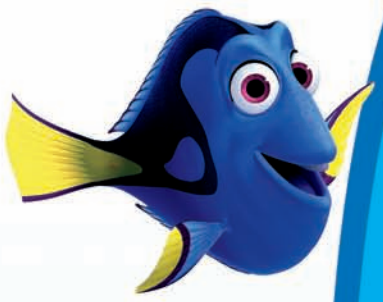
Dory

REGAL BLUE TANG



Where are they found? Regal blue tangs live near coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Regal blue tangs can live 30 years or more.

How big are they? Most adult blue tangs are around 25-30 centimeters (10-12 inches) long. Male blue tangs are larger than female blue tangs.

What do they look like? Blue tangs have a bright blue body, yellow fins and a yellow tail. They have a sharp spine near the base of their tail.

What do they eat? Blue tangs eat plankton and algae off of coral. This is important because too much algae makes it impossible for coral to grow. Blue tangs keep coral reefs healthy.

How do they change and grow? Blue tangs form large groups called schools. While swimming, females in the school release eggs into the water. The eggs float way in ocean currents. After a day, the eggs hatch. At first, the tiny fry can only float in the current. After two days, the fry begin to look more like fish and start to swim. They become juveniles after 37 days. Juveniles turn into adult blue tangs when they reach 11-13 centimeters (4-5 inches) in length.

Who are their predators? A blue tang's predators include fish such as tunas, jacks and groupers.

What are some special adaptations? Blue tangs live in large schools for protection. When scared, they hide behind rocks or coral. Sometimes, blue tangs will "play dead" by lying on their side. Blue tangs warn others of danger by changing color to dark blue. The sharp tail spine helps a blue tang defend itself against predators.

FishyFact: Blue tangs change color to warn others of danger!

Gill

MOORISH IDOL

Where are they found? Moorish idols are found in the Pacific Ocean near Australia. They live near coral reefs, harbors and lagoons.

How long can they live? Scientists don't know for sure. We've got some more studying to do!

How big are they? Moorish idols can grow to be 15-24 centimeters (5-9 inches) in length.

What do they look like? Moorish idols have a long white fin on top, black stripes on their body and a yellow marking across their nose. They also have bumps over their eyes.

What do they eat? Moorish idols eat algae, invertebrates and sponges from corals and rocks. This helps keep coral reefs clean and healthy.

How do they change and grow? Moorish idols live in groups called schools. All at once, the females in the school release their eggs. The eggs hatch and the fry float through water currents. Eventually, the fry become juveniles when they reach 4-8 centimeters (2-3 inches) in length. Juveniles become adults.

Who are their predators? Larger fish are the main predators of Moorish idols.

What are some special adaptations? Moorish idols have long, pointy noses. Their nose is perfect for picking food from cracks between corals and rocks. The bright colors and stripes on a Moorish idol's body help break up its shape, making it hard for predators to see where their mouth is or which direction they are swimming.

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Bloat
PUFFERFISH

Where are they found? Pufferfish live near seagrass beds, sandy bottoms and coral reefs in oceans around the world.

How long can they live? Pufferfish can live to be about 5 years old.

How big are they? Pufferfish can grow to be 20-50 centimeters (8-20 inches) in length.

What do they look like? Pufferfish like Bloat have a brownish-yellow body with dark brown spots. They also have a dark brown stripe over their eyes.

What do they eat? Pufferfish usually hunt at night. They eat snails, crabs and sea urchins.

How do they change and grow? A male pufferfish pushes a female pufferfish to the water's surface. The female releases her eggs into the water. The eggs float through the water. After four days, eggs hatch and the fry look like miniature fish. After 10 days, fry develop spines. After 3 weeks, fry turn into juveniles with all of their fins, teeth and brown body color. Juveniles eventually become adults.

Who are their predators? Predators include tunas, larger fish and sharks.

What are some special adaptations? To catch and eat food, pufferfish have a strong mouth for cracking open shells. When scared or in danger, pufferfish can inflate their stomachs to make themselves look bigger. Their stomach and skin can stretch easily like elastic. Fish like Bloat also have a body covered in spines that keep them protected from predators.

Bubbles
YELLOW TANG

Where are they found? Yellow tangs live around coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Yellow tangs can live to be 10-30 years old.

How big are they? Yellow tangs can grow to be over 20 centimeters (8 inches) in length.

What do they look like? Yellow tangs have a bright yellow body and a large white spine at the base of their tail. At night, they change color to a darker yellow.

What do they eat? Yellow tangs eat algae off coral. This stops too much algae from growing on the coral, keeping the reef healthy.

How do they change and grow? Females release their eggs (up to 40,000 of them) into the water. The eggs float away. After hatching, the fry are carried in the ocean current and eventually settle on a coral reef. Once reaching a coral reef, the fry turn into juveniles. As juveniles, yellow tangs stay in one area and defend their territory. As adults, yellow tangs swim around the reef.

Who are their predators? Larger fish, sharks and crabs are all predators of yellow tangs.

What are some special adaptations? Although the color of a yellow tang seems bright to people, it helps them camouflage into their coral reef habitat. To avoid predators, yellow tangs stick out their fins.

FishyFact:
Yellow tangs can live to be 30 years old!

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Fishy Fact: White-banded shrimp have 10 walking legs!

Jacques
WHITE-BANDED CLEANER SHRIMP

Where are they found? White-banded cleaner shrimp are found near coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Scientists don't know for sure. Looks like we've got some more learning to do!.

How big are they? White-banded cleaner shrimp like Jacques are small. They are 5-6 centimeters (2-3 inches) long.

What do they look like? The white-banded cleaner shrimp has white and red stripes on its body and a white tail. They have four antennae and ten walking legs.

What do they eat? White-banded cleaner shrimp are the ultimate dentists! They eat bugs and dead tissue from the mouths of large fish. This gives the shrimp food to eat and helps keep the other coral reef animals healthy.

How do they change and grow? Female shrimp carry around 200-500 eggs for about one week. After hatching, the babies float in the ocean current. After 5-6 months, the babies grow into juvenile shrimp. Juvenile shrimp are about 2 centimeters (1 inch) long. Juvenile shrimp become adults.

Who are their predators? Cleaner shrimp can sometimes be food for larger fish.

What are some special adaptations? White-banded cleaner shrimp set up cleaning stations! They choose a spot on a piece of coral and wave their antennae around. This is how cleaner shrimp advertises they are "open for business." Larger fish come by and the cleaner shrimp removes leftover food, dead tissue and parasites from the fish's mouth. This helps keep coral reef animals healthy and provides the shrimp with food.

Nigel
BROWN PELICAN

Where are they found? Although pelicans like Nigel aren't technically found in the ocean, they do live near the ocean. Pelicans sleep on land at night, but dive into the ocean to catch fish during the day.

How long can they live? Brown pelicans can live to be 25 years old or more.

How big are they? Brown pelicans are about 1 meter (4-5 feet) long and weigh 3-4 kilograms (about 8 pounds). Their wingspan measures over 2 meters (6 feet). Their bill is about 30 centimeters (12 inches) long, which is longer than their head! Male and females are the same size.

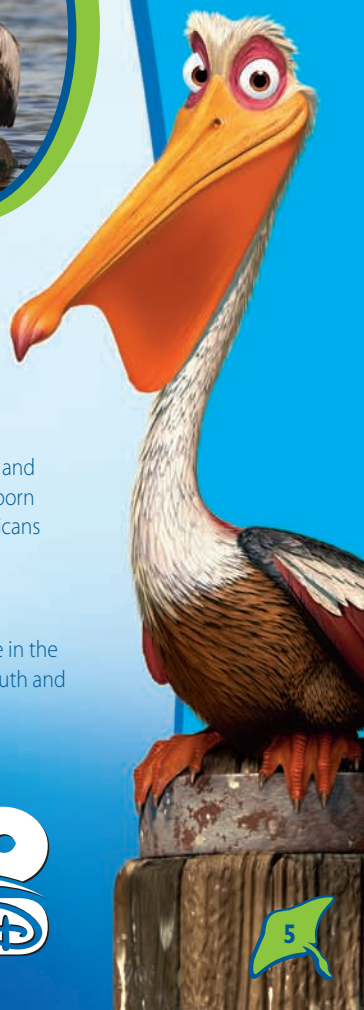
What do they look like? Brown pelicans are big brown birds with white and yellow heads. They have a long gray bill, yellow eyes, black legs and black feet.

What do they eat? Pelicans eat fish, and lots of them! An adult pelican can eat as much as 2 kilograms (4 pounds) of fish per day. Pelicans dive from the air into the water to catch fish.

How do they change and grow? A male pelican picks out the perfect spot for a nest. He shows off his nest to the female, and if she likes the nest, she stays. The female lays 1-4 white eggs in the nest. After about one month, the eggs hatch. The chicks are born helpless and will stay with their parents for at least three months. After three months, the chicks grow into juveniles. Juvenile pelicans must learn to hunt for themselves. Juvenile pelicans grow into adults.

Who are their predators? Due to their large size, adult pelicans have very few predators.

What are some special adaptations? Pelicans have hollow bones that help them fly and float – perfect for a double life in the air and the ocean! To catch fish, pelicans use their large skin pouch as a net. Once the fish are caught, water drains from their mouth and pelicans swallow their food. Pelicans don't use their pouch to store fish.



Crush & Squirt
GREEN SEA TURTLE

Where are they found? Green sea turtles live in warm, tropical waters all over the world. They are often found near seagrass beds and coral reefs.

How long can they live? People aren't really sure. Some green sea turtles have lived to be 75 years old, but scientists think they can live to be 100 years old or more.

How big are they? Hatchling sea turtles are only a few inches long, but over time they grow into huge animals! Adult green sea turtles have shells that measure around 1 meter (3-4 feet) long. They can weigh between 110-190 kilograms (200-400 pounds).

What do they look like? Green sea turtles have a small head compared to their large body and shell. They have four flippers: two in the front and two in the back. Their shell color can be bright yellow and green or dark brown. Sea turtles cannot pull their head and flippers into their shell like other turtles.

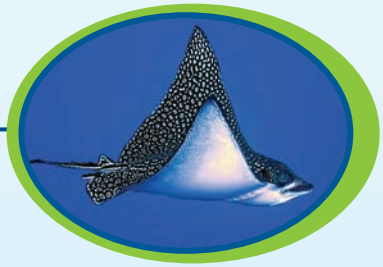
What do they eat? As juveniles, green sea turtles eat plants, jellies, worms, crabs, sponges and snails. As adults, they only eat seagrass.

How do they change and grow? Male and female green sea turtles become adults at around 10-24 years old. At night, female turtles return to the beach where they were born to lay their eggs. The female digs a hole in the sand with her back flippers, lays 80-100 eggs and covers the nest with sand. She returns to the ocean. After about 2 months, the eggs hatch (usually at night). Hatchling turtles dig their way out of the nest and start their journey towards the ocean. Once in the ocean, turtles will spend years swimming, floating and eating. The males will never return to land. Females return to land only to lay eggs.

Who are their predators? Eggs and hatchling turtles face danger from many land predators such as ghost crabs, ants, snakes, birds and rats. In the water, juvenile turtles must avoid predators such as sharks, dolphins and fish. As adults, only a few large sharks are predators of green sea turtles.

What are some special adaptations? Turtles have been around since the time of dinosaurs! Their tough shell and large size keep adult turtles protected from predators. They also use great eyesight and a good sense of smell to find food. Their jaws have sharp edges like a knife to help them cut and rip pieces of seagrass.

Mr. Ray
SPOTTED EAGLE RAY



Where are they found? Spotted eagle rays are found in tropical, warm waters near coral reefs in oceans all over the world.

How long can they live? Spotted eagle rays can live to be 20-30 years old.

How big are they? Spotted eagle rays have long bodies and even longer tails! The body and tail of a spotted eagle ray can measure over 5 meters (16 feet). They can be over 3 meters (9 feet) wide and weigh up to 230 kilograms (500 pounds).

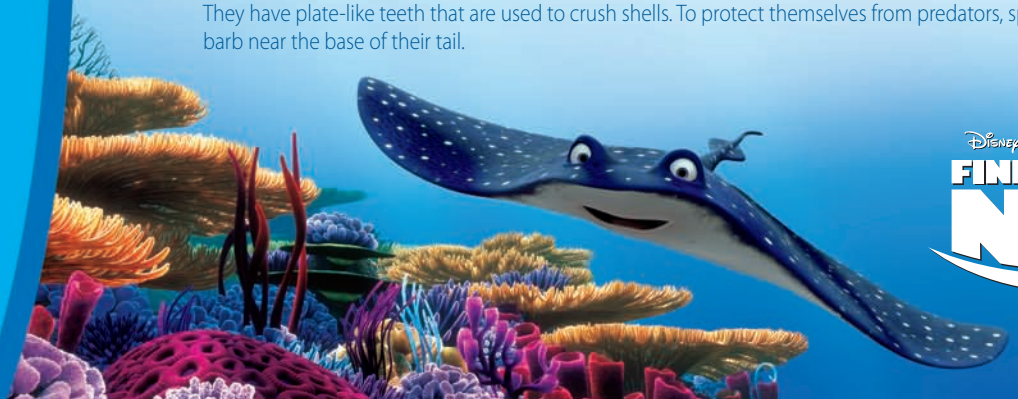
What do they look like? Spotted eagle rays have a black body covered in white spots. The underside of their body is bright white.

What do they eat? Spotted eagle rays eat clams, shrimp, squid, octopus, oysters, sea urchins and fish.

How do they change and grow? Females carry the eggs and the eggs hatch inside the mother's body. The babies are released looking like miniature adults. Baby rays are called pups. As many as 4 small pups are born at a time. Newborn pups are 17-35 centimeters (6-14 inches) wide. Pups grow into juveniles. Spotted eagle rays become adults at around 4-6 years old.

Who are their predators? Spotted eagle rays avoid predators such as hammerhead and silvertip sharks.

What are some special adaptations? Spotted eagle rays are great swimmers and can even leap out of the water! They have plate-like teeth that are used to crush shells. To protect themselves from predators, spotted eagle rays have a venomous barb near the base of their tail.



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Bruce

GREAT WHITE SHARK

Where are they found? Great white sharks are found in oceans all over the world.

How long can they live? Great white sharks can live to be 30-40 years old.

How big are they? There's a reason these sharks are called great! Great white sharks can be up to 7 meters (22 feet) long and weigh up to 3,000 kilograms (6,000 pounds).

What do they look like? Great white sharks have a narrow, pointed nose and dark black eyes. Their body is gray with a white belly. They have a strong tail that helps them swim fast.

What do they eat? Great white sharks are top predators in the ocean. They eat fish, squid, stingrays, seals, sea lions, dolphins and sometimes even whales.

How do they change and grow? The female shark carries the eggs. The eggs hatch inside her body. The babies, called pups, are born live into the water and swim away. A female shark can have 2-10 pups at a time. Each pup is about 1 meter (3 feet) long. Pups become juveniles and grow 25 centimeters (10 inches) every year. Great white sharks become adults when they are 3-5 meters (11-16 feet) long.

Who are their predators? Their only predators are even larger sharks!

What are some special adaptations? Sharks have been around for millions of years and have many adaptations that make them built for life in the ocean! Great white sharks have rows of sharp teeth to catch their prey. They swim fast and can even jump out the water when chasing prey. Sharks find their food in several ways. They can smell food, they can see food and they can feel food nearby. Sharks might be the ultimate hunters, but this is an important role. Great white sharks keep other animal populations balanced in the ocean.

Fishy Fact:
Great white sharks can weigh up to 3,000 kg (6,000 lbs)!

Anchor

HAMMERHEAD SHARK

Where are they found? Hammerhead sharks are found in warm, tropical waters around the world.

How long can they live? Hammerhead sharks can live to be 20-30 years old..

How big are they? Hammerhead sharks weigh over 230 kilograms (500 pounds) and can be up to 6 meters (20 feet) in length.

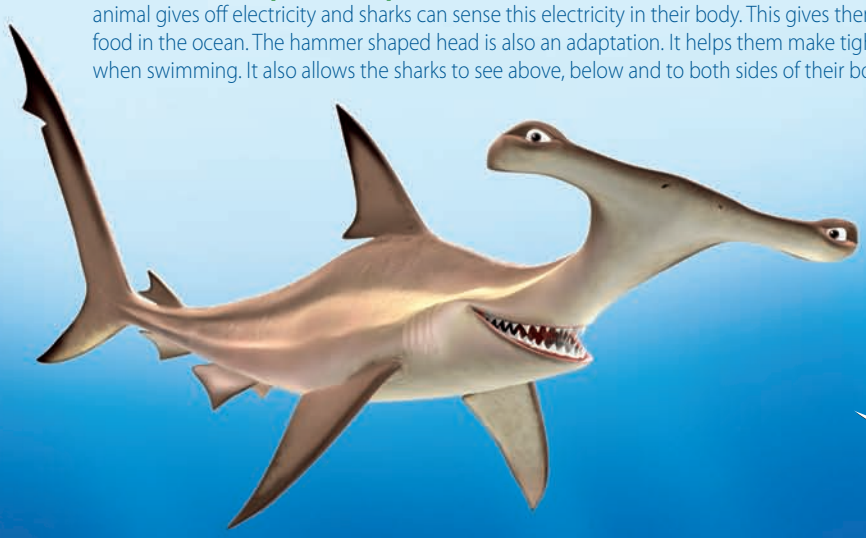
What do they look like? Hammerhead sharks look like they have a large, flat hammer on the front of their head. They have a grayish-brown body with a white belly.

What do they eat? Hammerhead sharks eat crabs, squid, octopus, lobster, fish, rays and sometimes other sharks.

How do they change and grow? The female shark carries the eggs. The eggs hatch inside her body. The babies, called pups, are released into the water. Females can have 6-42 pups at a time. The pups are about 60-70 centimeters (23-27 inches) long. Pups turn to juveniles. Juveniles reach adulthood at around 2 meters (6 feet) long.

Who are their predators? Hammerhead sharks have very few predators, due to their large size.

What are some special adaptations? Like other sharks, hammerheads can feel other animals nearby. Every animal gives off electricity and sharks can sense this electricity in their body. This gives them the ability to find food in the ocean. The hammer shaped head is also an adaptation. It helps them make tight turns when swimming. It also allows the sharks to see above, below and to both sides of their body.



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Bruce

Anchor

Chum

Chum
MAKO SHARK

Where are they found? Mako sharks are found in warm, tropical waters in oceans all over the world.

How long can they live? Scientists think Mako sharks can live to be about 20 years old.

How big are they? The average size for an adult Mako shark is about 3 meters (10 feet) long and 60-135 kilograms(135-300 pounds).

What do they look like? Mako sharks have a gray body, white belly, white nose and white mouth. Older sharks are usually a darker shade of blue. Mako sharks have a pointed nose and a strong tail.

What do they eat? Mako sharks eat swordfish, tuna, squid and sometimes other sharks.

How do they change and grow? The female shark carries the eggs. The eggs hatch inside her body. The newly hatched shark pups are released into the water. Females have 8-10 pups at a time. Each pup is about 68-70 centimeters (27-28 inches) long. The pups swim away and grow into juveniles. Male Mako sharks become adults at 8 years old. Female Mako sharks become adults at 18 years old.

Who are their predators? Mako sharks have very few predators, due to their large size.

What are some special adaptations? The Mako shark is the one of the fastest sharks in the world! It can cruise at speeds of 32 kilometers per hour (20 miles per hour), but can swim even faster in short bursts. Makos can also swim long distances. Some Mako sharks have been known to swim an average of 58 kilometers (36 miles) per day!

Sheldon

Sheldon
SEAHORSE

Fishy Fact:
Seahorses can move each eye a different way!

Where are they found? Seahorses like Sheldon are found near mangroves, lagoons, harbors, seagrass beds and coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Seahorses can live 1-5 years.

How big are they? Seahorses can be 7-17 centimeters (2-8 inches) long.

What do they look like? Seahorses have an upright body, a curled tail and a head that looks like a horse. Their tail curls and is used to hold on to seagrass or coral. Their body is covered in bony plates. Seahorses can have a black or yellow body. Seahorses can change color to match their surroundings.

What do they eat? Seahorses eat small animals such as zooplankton, shrimp and young fish.

How do they change and grow? Most male and female seahorses form a pair and stay together for life. The female gives her eggs to the male and he carries them in a pouch. The male can carry up to 1,000 eggs at a time! After about one month, the eggs hatch and the baby seahorses, called fry, are released into the water. This usually happens during a full moon. Newborn fry are about the size of your fingernail! The fry grow to juveniles. Juveniles have large heads and skinny bodies. They wrap their tail around seagrass or coral to hide. After 3 months, the juvenile seahorses become adults.

Who are their predators? Seahorse predators include sea turtles, tunas, rays and crabs.

What are some special adaptations? Seahorses can move each eye a different way. This helps them watch for predators in many directions. The ability to camouflage easily and the bony plates on their body also keep seahorses protected.

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Tad

YELLOW LONGNOSE BUTTERFLYFISH

Where are they found? Yellow longnose butterflyfish are found near coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? No one knows for sure. That's why it's important to keep exploring.

How big are they? Adult butterflyfish are about 22 centimeters (9 inches) long.

What do they look like? Yellow longnose butterflyfish have a bright yellow body with a black and white face and a black spot near the tail. They have a long nose and mouth.

What do they eat? Yellow longnose butterflyfish eat shrimp, fish eggs and tiny jellies called hydroids.

How do they change and grow? The female releases her eggs into the water. The eggs float in the current and eventually the eggs hatch into fry. Fry grow to juveniles. Juveniles become adults. Most longnose butterflyfish live in pairs and mate for life.

Who are their predators? The main predators of longnose butterflyfish are even larger fish.

What are some special adaptations? The bright colors of a butterflyfish actually help it camouflage into the coral reef! The black and white markings also break up their shape, making it harder for predators to see them. The long nose of a butterflyfish is perfect for reaching shrimp in cracks between coral.

Pearl

OCTOPUS

Where are they found? Although she lives on the coral reef in Disney-PIXAR's Finding Nemo, the real-life Pearl would not be found there. Pearl is a flapjack octopus. They are only found in the deep ocean. But many other octopuses live near reefs and have an important role to play in the coral reef habitat!

How long can they live? Scientists aren't sure. Because flapjack octopuses live in such deep water, we are still learning about them. Other octopuses can live 1-5 years.

How big are they? Some octopuses, such as the Giant Pacific Octopus, can grow up to 30 feet! Flapjack octopuses like Pearl are only about 3-5 centimeters (1-2 inches) long.

What do they look like? Octopuses come in many shapes and sizes. But all octopuses have eight arms called tentacles. The tentacles are covered in suction cups to help catch food. Octopuses have a large head and two large eyes. Flapjack octopuses like Pearl are pink and have a very flat body.

What do they eat? What an octopus eats depends on its size. Large octopuses eat crabs, shrimp, lobster and fish. Small octopuses like Pearl eat tiny animals such as zooplankton.

How do they change and grow? A female octopus can lay thousands of eggs at a time! She will hide these eggs under rocks or in the sand and guard her eggs until they hatch. When the eggs hatch, the newborn octopuses float away in the ocean current. They eventually sink to the bottom and become juvenile octopuses. A juvenile octopus becomes an adult.

Who are their predators? Octopuses need to avoid predators such as eels, dolphins and sharks.

What are some special adaptations? Don't make Pearl ink! When scared, octopuses will shoot ink into the water. The predator gets confused and the octopus has time to escape. Octopuses can also change color to camouflage into their surroundings.

FishyFact: When scared, octopuses shoot ink into the water to confuse their predators!

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Peach

Peach
SEA STAR

Where are they found? There are over 2,000 types of sea star in the world! Sea stars like Peach are found near reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Sea stars can live up to 35 years.

How big are they? Depending on the type of sea star, they can range from 12-24 centimeters (4-9 inches) and weigh as much as 5 kilograms (11 pounds).

What do they look like? Sea stars are famous for their many arms. Like Peach, most sea stars have 5 arms. Peach is a beautiful shade of pink, but sea stars come in many colors, including red, orange, yellow and purple. They have a hard skin and spines all over their body.

What do they eat? Sea stars eat clams, mussels and oysters.

How do they change and grow? Sea stars release their eggs into the water. The eggs hatch into tiny animals that float through the water and eat algae. They find a hard place to settle such as a rock or coral. They continue to grow and change. After 2 days, the sea star becomes a juvenile. The juvenile gets all of its arms and begins to look more like an adult. Sea stars become adults after about 2 years.

Who are their predators? Predators include sharks, rays and large fish.

What are some special adaptations? Their hard skin and the spines all over their body keep sea stars protected from predators. Most sea stars can also grow a new arm if one is lost. The tube feet on the end of each arm help sea stars pull apart shells from clams, mussels and oysters.

Gurgle

Gurgle
ROYAL GRAMMA

Where are they found? Royal grammas like Gurgle are found near coral reefs in the Caribbean and Atlantic Oceans. In Disney-PIXAR's Finding Nemo, Gurgle is part of the "Tank Gang" at the Dentist's Office and would not be found living in the Great Barrier Reef.

How long can they live? Royal grammas can live 3-5 years.

How big are they? Royal grammas can be up to 8 centimeters (3 inches) long.

What do they look like? Royal grammas are brightly colored fish! They have a purple and yellow body with a black spot on their top fin.

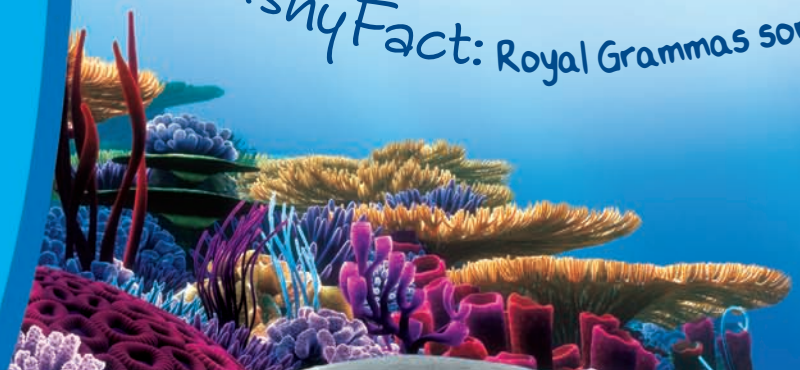
What do they eat? Royal grammas eat zooplankton. They may also eat parasites off other fish.

How do they change and grow? The male builds a nest out of algae. The female lays the eggs (up to 100 eggs at a time) in the algae. The eggs hatch after about one week. The eggs usually hatch at night. When the eggs hatch, the fry are released into the ocean. Fry become juveniles. Juveniles become adults.

Who are their predators? Larger fish are the main predators of royal grammas.

What are some special adaptations? Royal grammas always swim with their belly against sand or rock. This means they will sometimes swim upside down under a ledge. If they sense danger, they will hide in cracks between rocks.

Fishy Fact: Royal Grammas sometimes swim upside down!



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Deb

BLACK AND WHITE DAMSELFISH

Where are they found? Black-and-white damselfish are found around coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Black-and-white damselfish can live to be 6-9 years old.

How big are they? Black-and-white damselfish can be 6-10 centimeters (2-4 inches) long.

What do they look like? Black-and-white damselfish have a white body with three black stripes and a large brown spot on their nose. Their fins and tail are mostly black.

What do they eat? Black-and-white damselfish eat zooplankton and other invertebrates.

How do they change and grow? Black-and-white damselfish live in groups called schools. A male builds a nest and invites a female to lay her eggs in his nest. The male fans and protects the eggs for 3-5 days until they hatch. After hatching, the tiny fry float in the water feeding on zooplankton. Fry grow into juveniles. Juveniles grow into adults.

Who are their predators? Larger fish are the main predators of black-and-white damselfish.

What are some special adaptations? The black and white stripes break up the damselfish's shape, making it hard for predators to see it on the coral reef.

Huff

JELLY

Where are they found? Jellies are found in open ocean waters around the world.

How long can they live? Jellies can live 4-5 years.

How big are they? The body of a jelly is called a bell. The bell is about 45 centimeters (18 inches) around. With all of its tentacles, an adult jelly can be 4-5 meters (12-15 feet) long.

What do they look like? The jellies in Disney-PIXAR's Finding Nemo have a pinkish-orange bell, but the real-life animals are more golden-brown. They have 4 large arms in the middle of their body and 24 red tentacles around their bell.

What do they eat? Jellies can eat other jellies, zooplankton and fish.

How do they change and grow? Jellies have a complicated life cycle! They start as eggs. The eggs hatch into tiny floating animals. These animals settle to a hard surface and start to grow. They start to become a miniature jelly with little tentacles. Juvenile jellies turn into adult jellies. Adult jellies have a bell and many tentacles.

Who are their predators? Predators include birds and large fish.

What are some special adaptations? Jellies spread out their tentacles like a net to catch food. Anything that swims past the tentacles is stung and captured. These stinging tentacles also help protect jellies from predators.

Fishy Fact:
The body of a jelly is called a bell!

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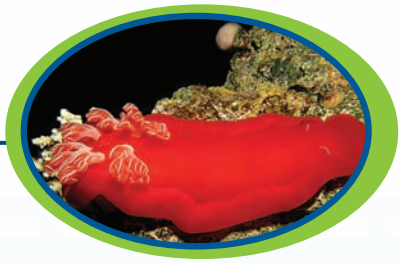
Maria
SPANISH DANCER



Where are they found? The Spanish dancer is a sea slug (also called a nudibranch) found in many parts of the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Scientists don't know for sure. They're still working on that answer!

How big are they? Spanish dancers can grow up to 40 centimeters (15 inches) in length.

What do they look like? The Spanish dancer sea slug has a bright red body with white and gold markings. It has two horns on the top of its head. Sea slugs like the Spanish dancer do not have eyes.

What do they eat? Spanish dancers eat sponges that are toxic (meaning they would make most other animals sick). Because the sponges are toxic, the Spanish dancer is toxic too.

How do they change and grow? The female Spanish dancer finds a safe place near a piece of coral or rock and lays her eggs in a spiral. The eggs are red or pink and look like a rose. The eggs are toxic to any animal that tries to eat them. When the eggs hatch, the babies are almost clear. As they grow, juveniles get more color until they become a bright red adult.

Who are their predators? Sea slugs like the Spanish dancer have few predators because they are toxic.

What are some special adaptations? The bright colors of a Spanish dancer's body are a warning to predators that they taste really bad! This keeps them protected. The horns on the top of a Spanish dancer's head help them find food and sense their environment. The Spanish dancer can also swim for short distances by folding and unfolding their body. This movement is how they got their name: when swimming, they look like the ruffles on a dancer's skirt.

Trench
ANGLERFISH

Where are they found? Most anglerfish are found in very deep water in oceans worldwide.

How long can they live? Scientists are still looking for an answer to this question.

How big are they? Female anglerfish are much bigger than the tiny males. A female anglerfish is about 18 centimeters (7 inches) in length. A male anglerfish is about 3 centimeters (1 inch) long.

What do they look like? Anglerfish have dark brown or black bodies with very large heads and small eyes. Females have a mouth full of razor sharp teeth. Females also have a spine at the front of their face with a light attached to the end.

What do they eat? Anglerfish eat shrimp and fish.

How do they change and grow? The female lays her eggs into a thin layer of gel that can be up to 9 meters (30 feet) long. The eggs hatch into small fry. The fry float in the ocean. As the fry become juveniles, they sink deeper in to the ocean. The juveniles become adults. Scientists think that male anglerfish become adults before female anglerfish.

Who are their predators? Scientists aren't sure, but other types of fish might be predators for anglerfish.

What are some special adaptations? Anglerfish have a jelly-like body that allows them to live in the deep ocean. Anglerfish also can stretch their stomach like elastic, so they can eat food that is much bigger than them. The light at the front of an anglerfish's face is made by millions of bacteria. The light works like a fishing lure, attracting shrimp and fish closer to the anglerfish's mouth. The anglerfish then uses its sharp teeth to catch the food.

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Tap

BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN

Where are they found? Bottlenose dolphins are found in oceans worldwide.

How long can they live? Bottlenose dolphins can live 40-50 years.

How big are they? Bottlenose dolphins can weigh 135-635 kilograms (300-1400 pounds) and measure 2-4 meters (6-12 feet) long. Males are usually bigger than females.

What do they look like? Bottlenose dolphins have a gray body, short nose and large eyes. They have two flippers, a fin on top of their body and a strong tail.

What do they eat? Bottlenose dolphins eat fish, squid, octopus and shrimp.

How do they change and grow? Like most mammals, female dolphins give live birth. A baby dolphin is called a calf. A newborn calf is about 1 meter (3-4 feet) long and weighs 20 kilograms (44 pounds). Calves nurse from their mother's milk for almost 1 year and stay with them for almost 2 years. Adult dolphins are between the ages of 5-14 years old.

Who are their predators? Sharks are the only predators of bottlenose dolphins.

What are some special adaptations? Bottlenose dolphins are adapted for life in the ocean. Dolphins are mammals, so they breathe air. The blowhole on top of their body allows them to breathe air at the water's surface. Dolphins are also built for hunting. Bottlenose dolphins make clicking noises underwater. The clicks bounce off fish and other objects and come back to the dolphin. This is called echolocation. Echolocation tells the dolphin how close it is to the food. Dolphins swim fast and have sharp teeth for catching and eating their food.

FishyFact: Some barracuda can swim up to 36 miles per hour!

Pierce

BARRACUDA

Where are they found? Barracudas are found in warm, tropical ocean waters around the world.

How long can they live? Barracudas can live to be about 14 years old.

How big are they? Barracudas are large fish. They can weigh up to 44 kilograms (100 pounds) and measure 1-2 meters (about 5 feet) in length.

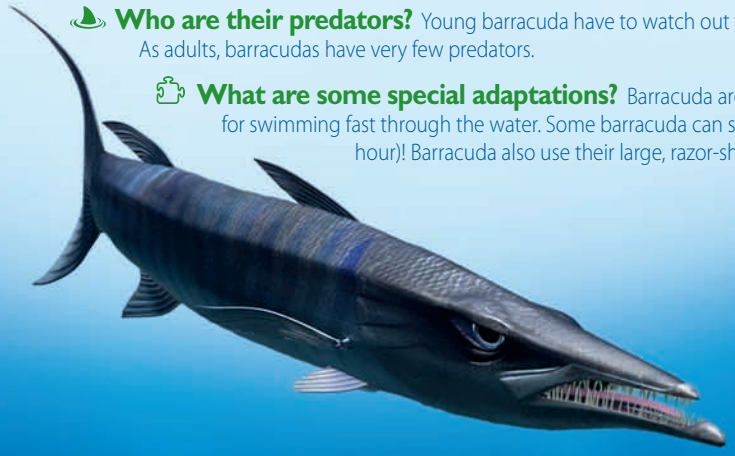
What do they look like? Barracudas have a long bluish gray body with silver sides. They also have dark stripes and spots on their body. Barracudas have a very large mouth with a lot of teeth.

What do they eat? Barracudas eat many different kinds of fish, including grunts, tuna and herring.

How do they change and grow? Female barracuda release their eggs into deep water. The eggs float away and eventually hatch. When the eggs hatch, the fry settle in shallow seagrass to stay protected. Fry grow into juveniles, which look like miniature versions of the adults. Once juvenile barracuda are about 2 years old, they swim out to deep reefs. Juvenile barracuda are considered adults when they are over 60 centimeters (23 inches) long. This happens between 2-4 years of age.

Who are their predators? Young barracuda have to watch out for predators such as sharks, tuna and grouper. As adults, barracudas have very few predators.

What are some special adaptations? Barracuda are very fast and built for catching fish! Their body is made for swimming fast through the water. Some barracuda can swim as fast as 58 kilometers per hour (36 miles per hour)! Barracuda also use their large, razor-sharp teeth to catch and eat fish.



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Tank

BLUE WHALE

Where are they found? Blue whales are found in oceans around the world. They travel very long distances through the ocean in search of food.

How long can they live? Blue whales can live to be 80-90 years old.

How big are they? The blue whale is the largest animal to ever live on earth! Adult blue whales can be over 30 meters (100 feet) long and weigh more than 150,000 kilograms (330,000 pounds).

What do they look like? The blue whale has a flat head, large flippers, a long body and strong tail. Their body is a bluish-gray color.

What do they eat? Most of a blue whale's diet is made up of tiny animals called krill. An adult blue whale can eat 4 tons of krill each day (that's the same as the weight of an African elephant)!

How do they change and grow? Blue whales are mammals. Female blue whales give live birth. A baby blue whale is called a calf. Newborn calves are about the size of a pick-up truck! Calves stay with their mothers for about 1 year. During this time, they gain about 90 kilograms (200 pounds) every day. Juvenile whales are between the ages of 1 and 5. Juveniles grow into adults after about 5 years.

Who are their predators? As calves, blue whales need to watch out for large predators such as orcas and sharks. As adults, blue whales have no predators.

What are some special adaptations? Like all mammals, blue whales breathe air. Blue whales have a blowhole on the top of their body that helps them breathe. Right after a blue whale is born, the mother helps her calf to the surface to breathe for the first time. Blue whales also have large bristles in their mouth called baleen. The baleen is sticky and traps krill every time the whale sucks in water.

HERMIT CRAB

Where are they found? Hermit crabs are found in oceans all over the world.

How long can they live? This depends on the type of hermit crab. Some can live 30 years or more.

How big are they? Hermit crabs come in many different sizes. Some are only a few centimeters long. Other types of hermit crabs can be up to 8 centimeters (3-4 inches) in length.

What do they look like? Hermit crabs do not make their own shell. Instead, they use shells that have been left behind. Hermit crabs have different colored bodies and shells. Their body is soft with no backbone. Hermit crabs have ten legs, two large claws and antennae. Hermit crabs have two eyes attached to long eye stalks.

What do they eat? Hermit crabs eat plankton, worms and detritus (dead stuff floating in the ocean). Because of this, hermit crabs help keep the ocean clean.

How do they change and grow? Female crabs keep their eggs inside the shell attached to their legs. When the eggs hatch, the young crabs float away. They have long spines and a thin body. They settle to the ocean floor and go through a few more changes before becoming adult crabs.

Who are their predators? Hermit crabs have many predators, including fish, octopus and sea turtles.

What are some special adaptations? Hermit crabs have two claws used to capture food. The claws and shell are also used to stay protected from predators. When scared, a hermit crab will pull itself into the shell and block the entrance with its claws. The body of a hermit crab is twisted into a spiral. This helps the crab fit into new shells.

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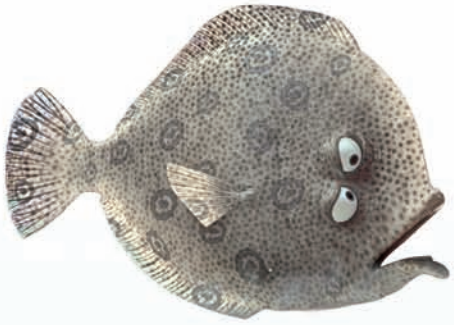


Mr. Johannsen
FLOUNDER

Where are they found? Leopard flounders are found in the sand near reefs in the Pacific Ocean.

How long can they live? Scientists don't know for sure. That's why it's important to keep learning!

How big are they? Leopard flounders can measure 20-40 centimeters (8-15 inches) in length.

What do they look like? Leopard flounders have a brown body covered in dark spots. Their body is very flat. Flounders have two eyes on the top side of their body.

What do they eat? Flounders eat fish eggs, shrimp, worms and small fish.

How do they change and grow? Female flounders release their eggs into the water. When the eggs hatch into fry, the fry settle to the bottom. The fry grow into juveniles. During this time, one eye moves to the other side of the flounder's head. Juveniles become adults.

Who are their predators? Many animals will eat flounder eggs. As adults, flounders need to avoid predators such as sharks, rays, seals, sea lions and large diving birds.

What are some special adaptations? Leopard flounders can change color to camouflage. This protects the flounder from predators. It also makes it easier for the flounder to catch food. Having both eyes on one side helps the flounder see even when buried in the sand.

Fishy Fact: Flounders have both eyes on one side of their body!

MOONFISH

Where are they found? Moonfish are found in open areas of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

How long can they live? Scientists are not sure. That's why it's important to keep exploring!

How big are they? Moonfish can be 20-30 centimeters (8-12 inches) long.

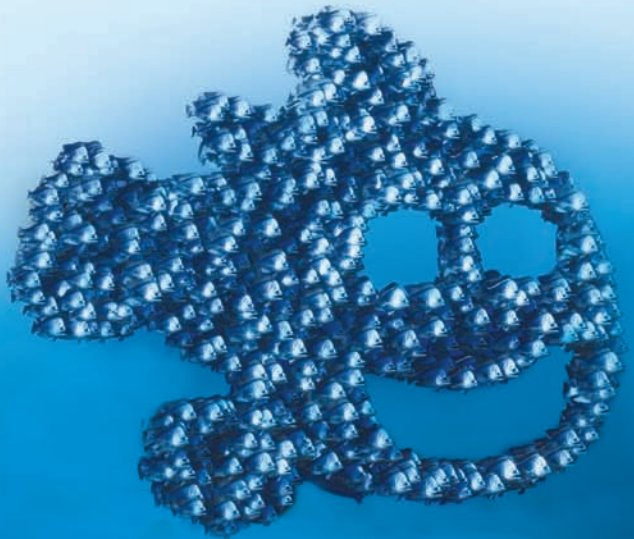
What do they look like? Moonfish have a short body and a flat face. Their body is blue on top and silvery-white on the bottom.

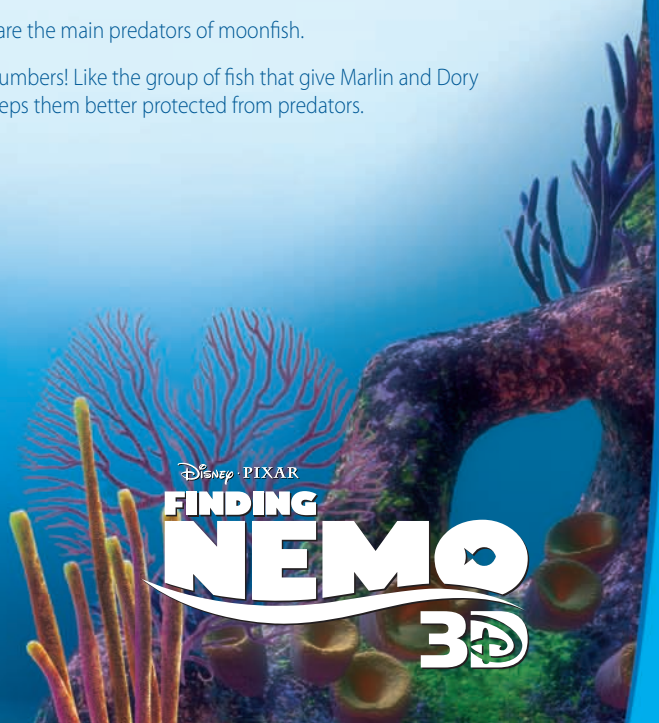
What do they eat? Moonfish eat zooplankton and other small invertebrates.

How do they change and grow? Female moonfish release their eggs into the water. The eggs float in the current. When the eggs hatch, the fry also float in the current. Fry become juveniles. Juveniles become adult moonfish.

Who are their predators? Larger fish, dolphins and some whales are the main predators of moonfish.

What are some special adaptations? Moonfish find safety in numbers! Like the group of fish that give Marlin and Dory directions, moonfish live in large schools near the ocean bottom. This keeps them better protected from predators.





ANEMONE

Where are they found? Anemones are animals found in warm ocean waters around the world.

How long can they live? There are many species of anemones. Some can live up to 50 years.

How big are they? Anemones come in all shapes and sizes. Some anemones are very small, measuring a little over 1 centimeter (0.5 inches). Others can be big, measuring almost 2 meters (6 feet).

What do they look like? Anemones come in many colors, including red, purple and pink. They have long tentacles surrounding their mouth. Anemones do not have eyes.

What do they eat? Anemones eat mussels, worms, fish and tiny animals called zooplankton.

How do they change and grow? Some anemones grow by copying themselves. Others release eggs into the water. The eggs hatch into young anemones and attach to a hard surface such as corals or a rock. They grow into an adult anemone called a polyp.

Who are their predators? Only a few animals, including sea slugs and some fish, can eat anemones.

What are some special adaptations? Anenomes have stinging cells that keep them protected from predators. These tentacles with stinging cells also help anemones catch food. As food swims by, the cells covering the tentacles sting and trap the food. The tentacles move the food to the anemone's mouth. Anemones have formed a relationship with clownfish. Clownfish clean the anemone and the anemone protects the clownfish.

CORAL

Where are they found? Most coral is found in warm, shallow oceans near the equator.

How long can they live? Coral polyps can live 2-100 years depending on the type. But coral reefs have been growing in the world's oceans for millions of years!

How big are they? Coral polyps can be small, measuring less than 1 centimeter (0.5 inch). Polyps can also be large, growing as big as 30 centimeters (12 inches). Together, coral polyps form large reefs that stretch for thousands of miles.

What do they look like? Coral polyps are tiny animals. Their body looks like a tube. In the middle of the tube is the coral's mouth. The mouth is surrounded by stinging tentacles. The coral uses minerals in the water to create a skeleton around its body. Many skeletons stacked on top of each other form a coral reef.

What do they eat? Coral polyps eat tiny animals called zooplankton and some polyps catch larger food such as fish. They also get energy from special algae that live inside their body. Algae use sunlight to make food. Algae share this food with the coral polyp.

How do they change and grow? Coral polyps can grow in two ways. Sometimes, a coral polyp will copy itself. Other times, the adult coral polyp will release eggs into the water. This usually happens at night. The eggs float in the water and hatch into tiny animals. They sink to the bottom and attach to a piece of rock or other coral. The polyp makes its skeleton and becomes an adult.

Who are their predators? Sea stars, especially the crown-of-thorns sea star, and parrotfish are the main predators of coral polyps.

What are some special adaptations? The stinging tentacles around a coral polyp's mouth are used to catch food and stay protected from predators.

Coral Anemone

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Hope you had fun!

NOTES: To increase readability of this guide for students in Grades K-3, some size measurements and metric conversions have been rounded to the nearest whole number to avoid the use of decimals.

The marine life featured in Disney-PIXAR's Finding Nemo is loosely based upon the actual species included in this guide. Any "fishy" resemblances can be attributed to great hair (actually, scales), make-up and wardrobe.

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